diliant impetuosity with which the enemy's position and ar-llery were carried on the 9th, have displayed the best quali-es of the American soldier. To every officer and soldier of ass of the American soldier. To every officer and soldier of his command, the General publicly returns his thanks for the noble manner in which they have sustained the honor of the service and of the country.

While the country with Gen. Taylor vice and of the country. While the main body of the army

ing necessary for the commanding General to visit and of the corps of the army near Matamoras, including he garrison of the field work. He will occupy the for lines of the army, making such dispositions for defence and for the comfort of his command as he may deem advisable. He will hold himself strictly on the defensive until the return of the commanding General.

By order of Brig. Gen. TAYLOR:
W. W. J. BLISS, Acting Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Point Isabel, Texas, March 12, 1846.

Srn : I am making a hasty visit to this place, for the put pose of having an interview with Commodore Conner, whose squadron is now at anchor off the harbor, and arranging with n a combined movement up the river. I avail myself of the brief time at my command to report that the main body of the army is now occupying its former position opposite Matamoras.

The Mexican forces are almost disorganized, and I shall lose no time in investing Matamoras, and opening the navigation

I regret to report that Major Ringgold died the morn of the 11th instant of the severe wounds received in the action of Palo Alto. With the exception of Capt. Page, whose wound is dangerous, the other wounded officers are loing well. In my report of the second engagement, I acci-dentally omitted the name of Lieut. Dobbins, 3d infantry, telly omitted the name of Lieut. Dobbins, 3d infantry, ong the officers slightly wounded, and desire that the omis-may be supplied in the despatch itself. I am under the iful necessity of reporting that Lieut. Blaks, topographical neers, after rendering distinguished service in my staff duthe affair of the 8th instant, accidentally shot himself with tol on the following day, and expired before night.

t has been quite impossible as yet to furnish detailed re of our engagements with the enemy, or even accurate returns of the killed and wounded. Our loss is not far from 3 officers nd 40 men killed, and 13 officers and 100 men wounded; while that of the enemy has in all probability exceeded 300 killed : more than 200 have been buried by us on the two fields

I have exchanged a sufficient number of prisoners to re the command of Capt. Thornton. The wounded prisoner have been sent to Matamoras—the wounded officers on the General La Vega and a few other officers have bee ent to New Orleans, having declined a parole, and will be reported to Maj. Gen. Gaines. I am not conversant with the ages of war in such cases, and beg that such provision may be made for these prisoners as may be authorized by law. Our own prisoners have been treated with great kindness by

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant Z. TAYLOR, Brevet Brig. General U. S. A., comma The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the Army, Washington.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Fort Polk, Texas, May 12, 1846. [ORDERS No. 60.1 As a mark of respect to the Chief Magistrate of the Re

the work constructed at this place, to cover the mai oot of the army, will be known as "Fort Polk." ing General takes this occasion to exp tion with the dispositions made for the defe

nd security of the army. To Major Munroe, the comman ing officer, Captain Sanders, of the Engineers, Majors Thoma and MacRee, and Captains Sibley and Hill, of the Quarter artment, Captain Ramsey of the Ordnance, and Lieutenant Montgomery, of the Subsistence Department credit is especially due for their zeal and activity. The Ger eral returns his thanks to the numerous citizens who volun-teered their services in the defence of the depot. Their istance added materially to its strength and to his confiden in its ability to resist an attack. The reinforcement from the of seamen and marines so promptly furnished by adron on its arrival, require a special acknowledgment nmander Mercer, of the navy. The army is deeply grateful for this support and co operation from a kindred branch of the public service.

By order of Brigadier General Taylor.

W. W. J. BLISS, Acting Adjutant General.

Headquarters Army of Occupation, Point Isabel, Texas, May 12, 1846. [Special Orders, No. 62.] 1. General La Vega and the other Mexican officers, priso

ers of war, will be conducted to New Orleans under charge o Lieutenant J. J. Reynolds, 4th artillery, who will report on his arrival to Major General Gaines for further instruc-The Quartermaster's Department the transportation of the party. ster's Department will furnish a steamer for 2. As many of the sick and wo

may be indicated by Surgeon Wood, will be sent in suitable ansports to St. Joseph's island. Assistant Surgeon Byrne will accompany the deta

and will return with the convalescents that may be in condition to leave the general hospital. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the proper transportal By order of Brigadier General Taylor,

W. W. J. BLISS, Acting Adjutant General.

U. S. SHIP CUMBERLAND.

The decided tone of the Manifesto of the President of the fexican Republic, in connexion with other indications, se leave no doubt that orders have been given to General ista to attack the American army on the Del Norte, should a favorable occasion offer. Under the belief that an attack is plated, I have considered it advisable, and have ded to sail to-morrow morning for the Brasos Santiag with the Cumberland, Raritan, Potomae, John Adams, and pers. The Falmouth will be left here to protect our interests and to watch the course of events. The appearance of squadron at that place, with a knowledge of the considera ment it can afford to our army, will, I think the Mexican Generals to pause, if not altogether to their design of attacking General Taylor. All a counts concur in stating the Mexican army to amount to concur in stating the Mexican army to amount to country eight thousand men. I feel assured the Government has not the means of maintaining this force for any length of time in the field; indeed, there is not, even now, a dollar in the treasury. Hence delay will either cause the army to dis ion to take place; either of which events, it is believed, cannot be otherwise than favorable to the vishes of our Government in bringing about an amicable set-tement of our difficulties with Mexico. The latter would

considerable activity has prevailed at this place since my arrival, in improving and strengthening he defences of the stle and the town of Vera Cruz. As far as I am able to ifty in the two forts and walls of the city commanding the an-These guns are all new, and of heavy caliber, most of them being thirty-two and forty-two pounders, with a num-ber of eight and ten-inch Paixhan guns. There are said to be nearly two thousand men in the fortress, and about the

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant D. CONNER.

U. S. SHIP CUMBERLAND, Off the bar of Brasos Santiago, May 8, 1846.
Six: As stated in my communication of the 3d, the squi

icating with Gen. Taylor, and ascertaining the situation has been thus actively employed, the garrison left opposite the presence of the squadron may be required; after which the presence o of affairs at Matamoras, it shall remain here no longer tha in this triumph of our arms, will deplore the loss of many brave officers and men who fell gallantly in the hour of coast, and to meet and recel in the most decisive manner the coast, and to meet and repel, in the most decisive manner, the are required, also one or two small steamboats of a draft of water not exceeding eight feet. These vessels will be neces sary to enforce a strict blockade of the coast.

I am, very respectfully, &c. D. CONNER. Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT,

UNITED STATES SHIP CUMBERLAND,
Off Brasos Santiago, May 9, 1846.
Sin: The arrival of the squadron at this afichorage,
which the Department was informed in my communication yesterday, was most opportune. To obtain a supply of pro-visions from the depot at Point Isabel, General Taylor, after leaving Major Brown with five hundred men in charge of the works at Matamoras, marched for the former place with th nder of his forces, consisting of two thousand men. On is return, when within twelve or fifteen miles of Matamoras, he encountered the enemy in considerable force, estimated at from six thousand to seven thousand men, with a large por tion of cavalry. An engagement took place about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, which lasted until night. A pilot in the employment of the United States at this bar, who visited the army to-day, informs me that our loss amounted to sixty killed, and that General Taylor had offered the enemy battle again to-day, but that it was declined. From the rapid and inces sant firing, particularly of artillery, throughout the day, I should infer the loss of the enemy must have been very considerable. No further particulars have reached me. Shortly after the action commenced, I received a communication from Major Munroe, commanding Point Isabel, requesting a reinforcement from the squadron, for the defence of that p where, it appears, all the supplies for the army are depos undred seamen and marines, under the command of Captain Gregory, of the Raritan, were landed from the squadronorce, it is believed, sufficient to defend it against any attemp that the enemy can make. A reinforcement for the army hourly expected from Galveston and New Orleans. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. CONNER, Commanding Home Squadro

Hon. Grouge Banchoff, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

UNITED STATES SHIP CUMBERLAND,
Off Brasos Santiago, May 13, 1846.
SIR: In my communication of the 9th instant, of which a blicate is enclosed, the Department was informed that a bat tle had been fought on the day previous between the American and Mexican forces, near Matamoras. On the 9th Gen. Taylor continued to advance towards his works opposite that place, the Mexican army, under Gen. Arista, falling back be-fore him, until within two and a half miles from the American works, when he made a stand and a general action ensued which ended in the complete rout of the enemy. All his ar-tillery, several standards, nearly all his baggage, ammunition, and stores, with a large number of prisoners, among whom tured. The enemy maintained his position bravely, and did not abandon it without very severe loss. Our loss is stated to be about sixty killed and wounded. So signal has been the eat that it is not believed the enemy will be able to asset ble in any force for a considerable time. This event, with the arrival to-day of nearly one thousand volunteers from New Orleans, has placed the army in perfect security. It is m ntion to dispatch such vessels of the squadron as are no diate want of water, to blockade the Mexican ports eaving the Lawrence to cruise in this neighborhood for the ction of the vessels engaged in furnishing the army with

I am, very respectfully, D. CONNER, Commanding Home Squ Hon. GEORGE BANCREFT,

THE "RANCHEROS" OF MEXICO .- We copy from an Albany paper the following description of

"It will have been observed, in the several statements the have from time to time been put forth relative to the materiel of the Mexican armies, and more particularly the one which the American armies, and more particularly the one which the American troops have just encountered, that mention is made of a description of troops called Rancheros. This is an appellation derived from their occupation and mode of life, and is common to a similar class of men who subsist on the pampas of South America. Half Indian and half Spanish in their extraction, gaunt, shrivelled, though the content of pampas of South America. Half Indian and half Spanish in their extraction, gaunt, shrivelled, though muscular in their frames, and dark and swarthy visaged as they are, these men are the Arabs of the American continent. Living half of the time in the saddle, (for they are unrivalled horsemen,) with lasso in hand, they traverse those vast plains in search of the buffalo and wild horse, who roam them in countless herds. The killing of these animals, and the preparation and sale of their hides, is their sole means of livelihood, other than occasionally lending a helping hand to some of the partisans in the civil wars that are continually being waged around them. Their costume generally consists of a pair of tough hide leggins, with sandals of the same material, bound together with leathern thongs, over which is a blanket with a hole in the centre, large enough to allow the head to be thrust out, and which with sandals of the same material, bound together with leather thongs, over which is a blanket with a hole in the centre, large enough to allow the head to be thrust out, and which falls not ungracefully over their shoulders, leaving ample room for the play of their arms. Add to this a broad straw sombrero, and the lasso hanging ready for use in his girdle, and you have the Ranchero as he appears in the time of peace, or in the pursuit of his occupation. Join to this a long lance, with a sharp spear head, ornamented with a strip of red bunting, on a horse as savage and as unmanageable as himself, and his belt plentifully supplied with pistols and knives, and you have the Ranchero as a member of a troop of banditti, or as a soldier in a body of cavalry.

"Cowardly as they generally are in the open field, yet in a conflict among the chaparrals of Mexico, or in an ambuscade, they are indeed a formidable enemy. Their power of enduring fatigue is almost inexhaustible, and a scanty meal per diem of jerked beef and plantain suffices them during months.

"Such are the Rancheros, and, under disciplined control, they would be rendered the best light troops in the world. These are the men who comprise the great body of the Mexican cavalry, and they are to the armies of that nation what the Cossacks are to the Russians—ever on the alert, never to be surprised, and untiring in pursuit of the foe when plunder, no matter how trifling, is to be obtained."

nada, Mississippi, on the 7th, swept away in its destructive oath a great number of buildings, public and private, and killed a large number of people, as was heretofore stated. The Chronicle publishes the fellowing list of killed and wounded, which it says is as nearly correct as they could then make it

Killed .- James Whitsett, son of Dr. S. Whiteett ; 2 chil-

Killed.—James Whitsett, son of Dr. S. Whitsett; 2 children of D. Rosser; 1 daughter of J. Snider; 1 son of R. Coffman; Mrs. Plummer; a son of Mr. Kirwan; Mrs. Robinson, wife of D. Robinson, and his father; 1 son of J. A. Williamson; Mrs. Baughn and child; Wm. Eubanks; 1 son of Rev. Mr. Boswell; Henry Allen, son of Mrs. Allen; 2 negroes, belonging to Dr. Purnell; 4 negroes, belonging to S. Caldwell; 2 or three belonging to J. Balfour.

Wounded.—A daughter of D. Rosser; a son of R. Coffman; a son of J. A. Williamson; 2 children of Mr. Gill; a son of J. Melton; Mrs. Baughn; 2 sons of Wm. Lake; Joseph, a son of B. Williams, Sr.; a son of Dr. Edmonds; a child of the late Dr. Payne; a child of Mr. E. Eubanks; Mrs. Land, lady of T. S. Land, Esq.; J. M. Sample; Marion, a son of A. S. Brown; Richard Armstrong; Mrs. Nelson; John Mitchell; James Holden.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH .- We are informed that Mess Livingston & Wells have leased for three years the magnetic telegraph between this city and Lockport, at 7 per cent. on the capital stock, and will have it in complete working order on the first of June next, at which time it is believed the main line from this city to Albany will also be ready for operations.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

THE MEXICAN WAR .- PURPOSES OF THE

The following more than semi-official disclo of the views and purposes of the Administration in its war with Mexico is so frank and full, that the Public, to be enabled to make up its opinion of their merits, requires only to know, in addition, from the same authority, what it is, on the part of the Mexican Republic, that the Executive would Volunteers to be enrolled, but not called into service consider as manifesting "a sense of justice."

FROM "THE UNION" OF TESTERDAY MORNING. The New York Albion invokes all the friends of peace to exert their best efforts for its preservation. It thinks the danger imminent. We sympathize in our wishes with the Albion. We, too, deprecate any war between Great Britain and the United States, and we invoke as sincerely as it does the blessings of peace between the two nations. But why does it indulge any fears at this moment? Why suppose that the call for fifty thousand volunteers points to a war with England? We mean to conduct the war against Mexico with all the vigor in our power. We may want twenty-five thousand volunteers, or even more, to strike such a blow as may compel her to make peace. We shall invade her territory; we shall seize her strongholds; we shall take even her capital, if there be no other means of bringing her to a sense of justice. We may want fifty thousand volunteers, not against England, but for the Mexican war. Why need the Albion, then, attribute our military energy to any covert design of waging a war against England?

NATIONAL FAIR. The public interest in this grand Exhibition continues with so little abatement, that we doubt whether it will be entirely satisfied, far less satia ted, at the proposed termination of it, though now extended to Wednesday next; we are quite convinced that two of our columns closely printed daily for the next fortnight could not contain all that we could say, and which we feel we ought to say, respecting it. But we do not doubt that the Managers have abundant reasons for the course which they have adopted; to whom, by the way, great credit is due for the exertions which they have used, and the arrangements which they have made, for the management of the fair.

REWARD OF MERIT .- We understand that the President on Tuesday nominated the gallant Brigadier General TAYLOR for the brevet rank of Major General, and that the nomination was immediately confirmed by the Senate.

The Philadelphia papers announce the death, on Sunday last, of the Hon. WILLIAM DRAYTON, formerly a distinguished Representative in Congress from the State of South Carolina, but for the last twelve or fourteen years a resident of the city of Philadelphia.

As a sterling patriot-a man of unswerving integrity and uprightness-a gentleman of the highest breeding and the nicest sense of honor, he was, whilst living, universally respected and esteemed, and, now departed from among us, has left no superior behind him.

Ex-President Tyler arrived in this city on Tues day evening, in compliance with a summons from one of the Committees appointed by the House of Representatives to examine into the expenditures from the secret service fund during his adminis-

A letter from an Officer of the Army to his friend in this city, dated at Point Isabel on the 14th instant, after describing the late bravely fought actions, says : "The MILITARY ACADEMY IS IN the ascendant. The imbecility of the old, and the · luxurious and matrimonial life of the young, have gloriously vindicated their character from the as persions which have been cast upon them in high

The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, whose sources of information are supposed to be entitled to some confidence, writes, under date of May 25th, as follows:

"An invasion from different points at the same time, the forces all aiming at the city of Mexico has been talked of. A distinguished officer of the army has, it is said, given it as his opinion that a force of a hundred thousand men will be necessary for the object. From Tampico to the city of Mexico the distance is short of two hundred miles by a direct route, and the route is perfectly prac-

"In the mean time the Government have taken a step which is quite as decided and important as a march to the Mexican capital. The American "squadron, under Commodore Stockton, have orders to take possession of St. Francisco and Monterey, and to hold those places against all opposition. I know this to be a fact,"

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The following speculations, from one of the m enlightened of the Democratic journals which support the measures of the Administration, cannot fail to interest our readers at the present moment :

"If, as some seem to expect, the demonstration of stre which the United States have made on the Rio Grande sh urage the Mexican Government in the further prosecution of the war, and lead them to accept an envoy from our Go ernment, the war will have been brought to a speedy and fortermination. We earnestly hope that this will be the result, both for the interest of the two nations concerned and for the interest of humanity. On the other hand, should the mimosity of the Mexican population towards this country dis ncline their Government to an immediate accom close of the war may be adjourned to a very distant day. We incline to believe that the war will either be a very short or

mostly of aborigines or of mixed breeds with a large infusion of original blood, is that of dogged endurance. The nation as no commerce for us to harass or plunder; the production of the country suffice for their imperfect state of civilization; they have no magazines of provision for an invader to seize, and if they were deliberately to adopt the policy of attempting to weary us out with that sort of flying and desultory hostilities which in their language are called by the term guerilla we may have a war of long duration before us."

It is understood that the nomination of HENRY HORN, Esq. to be Collector of the port of Philadelphia, which has been for some months suspended in the Senate, was finally decided by rejecting

the night of the 16th instant, a most deplorable accident hap-ened in the house of Mr. Augustus Farnham. Amanda A. smith, a nurse, in attempting to fill a lamp from a can which ontained two quarts of spirit gas, unfortunately let a candle ome in contact with the destructive fluid, which burst the essel and filled the room with flame. Two of Mr. Farn-

THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

Under the act of Congress authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of Volunteers, we learn from an official publication that letters have been addressed by the Secretary of War to the Governors of the several States and Territories to cause the following number of Vo-lunteers to be enrolled and held in readiness for muster into service, viz:

further orders.
Maine777
New Hampshire390
Massachusetts
Rhode Island
Connecticut390
Vermont
New York5,439
New Jersey
Delaware
Pennsylvania
Maryland
Virginia2,331
North Carolina
South Carolina
Louisiana1,554
Michigan
Florida
Iowa
Wisconsin
Alabama390
24,486
terms called for from different States for immedi

leers called for from differ service.		ior timined
	Horse.	Foot.
Arkansas	789	388
Mississippi		777
Alabama		
Georgia		
Tennessee		
Kentucky		
Missouri		
Illinois		.2,331
Indiana		
Ohio		.2,331
Texas		
	3945	13,208
CEU CONTRACTOR		3,945
		17,153
	. ** .	MIN MARKET

That is to say (exclusive of Volunteers called by General TAYLOR) for immediate service, seventeen thousand one hundred and fifty-three volume teers; to be enrolled and subject to be called into service, twenty-four thousand four hundred and eighty-six volunteers.

PROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICATURE OF MAY 17. THE ROAD TO MEXICO.-A friend has furnished us fr his route book with the distance from San Antonio, Texas, to the city of Mexico, including all the intern places. Just at this moment it possesses very considerable terest, for we continually have questions put to us as to the distances from point to point in Texas and Mexico. They are given from the journal of an actual traveller, and the re cruits who have not yet left here may improve the opportunity of the passage to Brasos Santiago to study the road which

Distance from San Antonio to the following places. Rio Grande, at the Pre-Hacienda San Juan de Vanegas..... Village of Cadral..... Hacienda of Ala Do Hacienda Pila Town of Jeral Hacienda Cubo
Town of Dolores
Do S. Miguel Grande
Hacienda Santa Rosa... Ranche of Bajan . . Tank of San Felipe Hacienda Colorado

OUTRAGES ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER. The Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer, of May

2d, contains the subjoined account of still further scenes of violence and bloodshed on the line of the Cherokee nation: "On Saturday last a poor inoffensive free negro, who has lived in this county until his head was hoar with the frost of time, was most inhumanly and barbarously murdered. He was shot in the side and did not linger long, but sufficiently, however, to tell to a passer-by that Tom Starr and another Cherokee killed him. The act was a wanton one, and could

Cherokee killed him. The act was a wanton one, and cound have been committed for no other purpose than a brutal pastime. How long is our frontier to groan under these accumulated outrages? When will the strong arm of justice overtake the murderers that stain our borders with blood?

"On the same day a party of Cherokee police, in defiance of the intercourse laws, crossed our line and shot the three "On the same day a party of Cherokee police, in which is the intercourse laws, crossed our line and shot the thr Starrs—Dick, an innocent harmless cripple, who had wrong nobody, Ellis, and William. Dick was shot three times that since died of his wounds—Ellis was shot in the jaw arm; William through the back. Whatever crimes have been committed by these two last named men, Cherokee police has perpetrated an act of violence we should be severely rebuked, and that most promptly too.

should be severely rebuked, and that most prompty too.

"The Starrs have greatly enraged the citizens at Evan ville by their disorderly conduct, and they have determined take the matter out of Gen. Arbuckle and Gov. Drew's har They have armed and embodied the and right themselves. They have armed and embodied themselves in different stations along the line, one company passing through this place on Thursday in pursuit of the

We understand that the President of the United States in tends to order from the city of Washington a battalien, com-posed of three companies from Baltimore and two from this place. The companies from Baltimore are to join the com-panies in Washington, and all mustered into service as soon as the Lieutienant Colonel can be agreed on and appointed One of these Washington companies, who are to be detailed United States. Yesterday the following were also enlisted on the honorable duty of serving their country, is the Washington City Riffemen, commanded by Robert Bronauch, Captain; Parneas B. Bell, First Lieutenant; and Wx. O'BRIEN, Second Lieutenant .- Union.

REQUISITION FOR VOLUNTEERS .- GOVERNOR STRATT receipt of the President's requisition upon the State of New Jersey for one regiment of Infantry to be enrolled into the ser-vice of the United States, and held in readiness for the field whenever called for. Three companies, all of Trenton, have

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE RIO GRANDE .- An imi tude assembled at Lexington, Kentucky, on Wednesday ne 20th, in pursuance to the orders of Gen. Comms, an olunteering went on finely. One company was im organized, of nearly one hundred men; and two others are in process of organization. On Thursday, Gen. Comms at-tended the called muster at Nicholasville, where another companywas speedily organized .- Reporter.

THE SPIRIT OF OLD KENTUCKY .- There is so the very air of Kentucky which makes a man a soldier. Th D. S. KAUFMAN, Esq., Representative to Congress from Eastern Texas, left New Orleans for this city on the 19th. His majority is 1,009 It is yet uncertain who is elected from Western Texas. news of the war is received there in the same spirit in which THERE LIVES LOST BY SPIRIT GAS.—At St. Louis, on enight of the 16th instant, a most deplorable accident happened in the house of Mr. America. The second in the house of Mr. America. ville Journal of the 21st :

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.

The Sardinian brig Providenza arrived at New Orleans on the 15th instant from Vera Cruz, hav-

ing sailed thence on the 4th instant. The greater part of the Gulf Squadron returned to Sacrificios about the 29th ultimo, and was lying there when the Providenza sailed. It was compose ed of the three frigates Raritan, Cumberland and Potomac, the sloops-of-war John Adams and Falnouth, and the brig Somers.

The Picayune says that "the feeling pervading the naval officers on the station was that there would be no war, or at any rate no naval action No one thinks the present force in the Gulf at all adequate to make an attempt upon San Juan de Ulua with any reasonable hope of success. It is in the most perfect state of defence, and mounts a large number of sixty-eight pounders. Its mu-nitions are by no means of the same character as they were when the French attacked it; its power to do harm has been immeasurably increased. Nor do we find that its capture and possession are regarded by military men as a matter of such first rate importance as to authorize heavy sacrifices. It was supposed when the Providenza left that the squadron would sail immediately on a cruise.'

The "Times" has the following, culled from file of Mexican papers:

"SANTA ANNA AND HIS SECRETARY .- El Tiempo of th 27th ultimo states that Senor Don F. Lanno, the of Gen. ALMONTE, had been arrested at Vera Cruz and con fined in the Castle of San Juan de Ulus, in consequence of papers having been found in his possession which reveal the true cause of his return from the Havana-compromi to that degree that he is to be forthwith tried criminally. was, on the 14th of April, forwarded to the city of Mexico, strictly guarded. He came from the Havana, doubtless, on a nission from SANTA ANNA and ALMONTE.

"MEXICAN PLAN OF WARFARE .- El Expectador of th 25th ultimo furnishes its readers with the system of warfare which is to be adopted by the Mexicans in opposing the Ame rican army. It is to be emphatically a little, procrasting harassing war, (guerra en pequeno.) The Government is adjured to abandon all idea of giving a pitched battle, a campaign fight, but to confine the troops to a guerilla war. The Mexican army is to be split into fragments of 500 or 600 in fantry and 200 cavalry, with which they are to intercept conhang upon their flanks, pick off stragglers, and keep then by unexpected attacks, in a continual state of alarm. are to watch opportunities of making a sudden descent or their hospitals and magazines, lay waste the country through which they are to pass, and in this manner wear them ou without giving them an opportunity of striking a single effec

LATER.

The New Orleans Picayune furnishes the follow ng news from Vera Cruz, received by a vessel hich left there on the 7th instant :

The Mexican Government has revoked the con General Almonte as Minister to France, in consequence having found upon his Secretary (Señor Lerdo) papers which compromise Gen. Almonte. The Diario del Gobierno says that the alleged motives for this act are not exact. Senor Valdivielso, the present Minister to Spain, is entrusted with the French miss

of Finance. His first act was to suspend the payment of those debts to which the revenues of the custom-house at Vera Cruz were pledged. The English will grumble, perhaps, at this measure, unless their assent was previously asked

first under-Secretary of War, Senor Don Juan Luis Velaz ques de Leon was appointed in his place.

Señor Don José de Maria de Irigoyen has been appointe

In the official journal we find the documents by which

the manifesto of General Paredes of the 23d ultimo was ac-companied, and upon which it was based. They consist of the Mexican reports of events occurring on the Rio Grande down to the 14th of April, with the correspondence between

FURTHER FROM VERA CRUZ. The Locomotor of May 6 says: "We hear it said by some persons of respectability that the American Commodore has positive orders to attack the Castle of Ulua as soon as he hears of hostilities having begun on the Rio Grande. We have taken pains to ascertai the truth of the case, and have found it to be true. It seem that the Commodore has written to his Government urging the necessity of sending twenty large men-of-war to en him to take the Castle in the way it is now fortified; and he has been answered that he must accomplish it with the three hundred guns he now has in the vessels at Sacrificios. We were filled with pleasure yesterday at noticing the vigilance and activity of the garrison of the city and the castle. The American fleet sailed from Sacrificios, and before going to sea veered towards the port. Immediately the castle were crowded with artillerymen, and the guns loaded, pointed course and stood out to sea. In 1838 there was a genera discouragement, as we all well knew the weak state of th castle, and the Government had given orders not to fire the first gun under any circumstances. Now it is a differ thing. There is in the glacis of the castle a battery on level with the water, mounting fifty colossal Paixhan guns which did not exist in 1838. All the other batteries as wel as this one are mounted on the modern system, and with good same situation, with Paixhan batteries, and, as it exists, the greatest activity and enthusiasm prevails. We foresee a great triumph to our arms."

PROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE OF MAY 16.

FURTHER ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEER COMPANIES We yesterday presented our readers with a list of 32 volum teer companies which had mustered into the service of the completing four regiments of ten companies each. Captai Sewall's Company, 65 men. Captain Woodland's 60. Cap tain Gryce's 90, and Captain Ricardo's 71, Montezuma Regi ment. Captain Buhler's Company 62 men. Galbraith's 61 Ogier's 62. Captain John R. Smith's 71. These 40 compa nies rank, and file, present a numercial force of 3,000 There are still several other companies in the city under system of organization, so that in a short time 3,000 me will be provided by New Orleans, independent of those wh have or may yet arrive from other parts of the State.

Colonel Balix Pritox has been authorized by Gener

GAINES to raise a regiment, composed of infantry The steamer Alabama left New Orleans on the 15th insta

with a reinforcement of volunteers for Texas.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) Sentinel of the 11th instant states that Colonel Pirculum, the Choctaw Chief, now in that city, has declared his determination to raise 5,000 warriors of his nation, and offer their services to the Government to march

THE LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS .- Since the publica of the Picayune of Sunday, in which all the volunteer com panies were enumerated, five companies have arrived, com-pleting Col. Peyton's regiment and leaving three companies over, thus swelling the number of volunteers, including the Legion, to fully four thousand four hundred and forty-three rank and file .- Picayune.

TREMENDOUS LAND SLIDE. -On Thursday, 14th ins TREMENDOUS LAND SLIDE.—On Thursday, 14th instant, one mile below this city, about one-fourth of an acre of land over which a road was constructed and on which there were a number of large trees, became detached from the hill side and slipped with a tremendous crash into the river. There was on the land at the time a two-horse carriage—the driver apprehending some unusual disaster from the singular commotion of the earth, became alarmed and made his escape to a superior of the carries. more safe retreat. No injury was sustained or damage de to the horses and carriage, though large timbers fell on all sid This is considered the greatest land slide known in this regi-and has since been frequented by hundreds of our citizens s

POSTSCRIPT.

LATER FROM THE ARMY. THE AMERICANS ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE.

We learn from the New Orleans papers that, on the 17th instant, Colonel Wilson, with four companies of regulars and three companies of Alabama volunteers, crossed the Rio Grande river and took possession of the small town of Barita without opposition. On the following day General TAYLOS was also to cross the river, for the purpose of taking Matamoras; and, as no cannonading had been heard at Point Isabel, it was the general opinion there that the Mexicans had evacuated the town and permitted Gen. TAYLOR to occupy it without

Our advices from Point Isabel are of the 19th. The wounded officers were all doing well. It was reported that the remnant of the Mexican army some two thousand) had retreated to San Fernando, about thirty leagues south of the Rio Grande; all the rest who were engaged in the late battles, and escaped personal injury, had fled in utter confusion. A correspondent of the "Picayune" confidently predicts a short campaign, and that most of the fighting is over in that quarter.

OFFICERS OF THE MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

The PRESIDENT, with the advice and consent of the Senate, has made the following appointments in the Army of the United States, in the regiment of Mounted Riflemen, or third regiment of Dragoons, as authorized by the act approved May 19, 1846:

Colonel—PERSISON F. SMITH, of Louisiana. Lieut. Colonel—John C. FREMONT, of the Army

Major—George S. Burburder, of Kentacky.

Captains—William H. Loring, of Florida; Window F. derson, of Ohio; Samuel H. Walker, of Texas; Henry C. Pope, of Kentucky; George B. Crittenden, of Kentucky; Stevens T. Mason, of Virginia; John S. Simonton, of Indisns ; John B. Backenstoss, of Illinois ; Bela M. Hughes, of Missouri; Stephen S. Tucker, of Arkansas.

First Lieutenants-Benjamin S. Roberts, of Iowa; Tho mas Ewell, of Tennessee; Andrew Porter, of Pennsylvania; Michael E. Van Buren, of Michigan; Llewellen Jones, of New York; Noah Newton, of Ohio; Thomas Duncan, of Illinois; William W. Taylor, of Indiana; Andrew J. Lindsay, of Mississippi ; John G. Walker, of Missouri ; Spear S. Tipton, of Indiana.

Tipton, of Indiana.

Second Licutenants—Thomas Claiborne, Jr., of Tennessee; Thomas G. Rhett, of South Carolina; Charles L. Denman, of New York; Washington L. Elliott, of Pennsylvania; Thomas Davis, of Illinois; George McLane, of Maryland; Murray Morris, of the District of Columbia; Llewell Rague, of Ohio ; Francis S. K. Russell, of Michigan ; Julian May, of the District of Colum

GEN, TAYLOR'S DESPATCHES .- The despatches of Gen. Taylor are written with a commendable modesty, without any affectation of military phraseology, and without any attempt to magnify the prowess of his troops. They form a remarkable contrast to the bragging accounts of the late en-gagements published in the newspapers, and make us as proud of the officers of our army as we are ashamed of our journalists. He tells his story like a cool-tempered, brave, and simple-minded man.
We are glad to see that the blood shed in these
engagements has been exaggerated, but they are
not the less decisive than if ten times the number had been killed on both sides. The enemy have retreated across the fatal river, (the occupation o flicts,) never probably to cross it again.

[New York Evening Post. Señor Gomez de la Cortina, having resigned the place of

WEST POINT VINDICATED .- It is very fashio ble to rail against this institution, and, but for th sunk under the war of opposition broit. But West Point has redeemed its insidious attacks. The construction of the fort posite Matamoras, the skill with which its go were managed, has placed the Engineering dep while the fearful loss of officers in the glorious gagements of the 8th and 9th has been a me choly yet eloquent defence of their bravery, their skill, their worthiness of bearing American arms.

Glorious West Point, the great conservative stitution of the Union, where young men from all its wide territory are trained in the arts of war, in the bonds of brotherhood; where friendships among our officers are framed in the freshness of youth, that bind together our army as one family, and make it indeed the defender of the Union.

[New Orleans Tropic.

FULFILMENT OF A PROPHECY .- When the an nexation of Texas was first proposed, HENRY CLAY uttered the following prophetic warning:

"Under these circumstances, if the Government of the Uni-ted States were to acquire Texas, it would acquire along with it all the incumbrances which Texas is under, and among them the actual or suspended war between Mexico and Texas. Of that consequence there cannot be a doubt." ANNEXATION AND WAR WITH MEXICO ARE IDENTICAL. Now, for one, I certainly am not willing to involve this count foreign war for the object of acquiring Texas.

gard all wars as great calamities, to be avoided if possis homorable peace as the wisest and truest policy of this co

How truly to the letter has this prophecy been fulfilled! And yet when it was put forth, not only Mr. Clay himself, but all who endorsed the sentiments to which he gave utterance, were accused of rank heresy, anti-Americanism, want of patriotism, and partisan folly. They were clamored down and and partisan folly. They were clamored down and voted down by demagogues and men blinded by demagogues; the Texas party triumphed, Texas was annexed, and lo! we are at war with Mexico! The prophecy is fulfilled; and the two most powerful Republics in the world are shooting each other's citizens to settle the question of annexation.
[Albany American Citizen

> FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE. THE BOAST AND ITS FALSITY.

The President of the United States had every thing to say in praise of annexation in his first an-nual message. The brightest sheaf in the chaplet thus won was its peace triumph. Said he:

"This accession to our territory has been a bloodless achie ment. No arm of force has been raised to produce the re The sword has no part in the victory."

Says the Louisville Journal: "Mr. Polk's glorification of the 'bloodless achieve was a little premature. The mere act of annexation was but the beginning and by no means the finale of the business. It can be said no longer that the achievement has been bloodles Blood has already been shed, and the prospect is that thou ands of lives will be secrificed before the results of annexa are seen. It is highly probable that the Whig prophecies in regard to the results will be fulfilled, and that the country will find out, when it is too late, that Texas will cost much mor

than it is worth." TROOPS FOR NEW MEXICO. - We have a report, which ap cears to be well founded, that Col. L. V. Boar, of the 64th Regiment Missouri Militia-who some time ago tendered his ervices to the War Department to march a regiment of mounted men to New Mexico, in the event of the Department deem ing it necessary to send troops in that direction-will soon be required to enter upon the expedition. Such is the tenor of the report.—St. Louis Republican.

"Why have you volunteered?" said rather a care-worn

"Why have you volunteer, yesterday, to a fine looking newly enrolled volunteer, yesterday, to a fine looking country soldier.
"Why, I volunteered because I have no wife, and go in for war," was the unequivocal reply; "and now, why have you volunteered!" he added.
"Ah!" said the care-worn countenanced little man—for he was little—with a significant sigh, I have volunteered because I have a wife, and I go in for peace.—New Orleans Delta.